

All hope for the restoration of peace and harmony has fled. Every fair proposition made by the conservative members of Congress and of the Senate, have been rejected by the Republican members of the North. They will make no concessions whatever, and plainly say to the world that they would rather see the Union divided than grant to the Southern States the rights the constitution gives them. The leading men of the Republican party continue to make inflammatory speeches and preach a perilous doctrine, the pulpits by delivering from it disunion and traitorous sentiments.

The Southern Fire-eaters continue to make unreasonable demands of the conservative elements of the country, and the inevitable results of this state of feeling are becoming more apparent every day. It is left for us, of this day and generation to behold a dissolution of this Union, and ere long it will be ours to feel and suffer the penalty of our national sins. Fanatics North and South have sinned against the Constitution of our Union, and this sin, like all others, will be punished by the infliction of the sure penalty that is attached to every violation of right. As in former times of trial and danger, we have some noble, patriotic men who are making every effort by granting concessions, and making sacrifices of their former individual opinions, for the sake of the Union. None of these are to be found on the Republican side of the House in Congress. Prominent among the many propositions that have been presented in the hope of settling the vexed question of slavery, is that of J. J. Crittenden of Kentucky, which is substance a proposal to establish a line the same as the Missouri Compromise line of 1820, to extend West through the entire domain of the country, and that south of that line, slavery was to be protected while that north of the line, for Government, lands were yet under territorial government, and North of it, slavery should not be tolerated.

This proposal received no support from the Republican members in Congress, although they have been crying over the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line for the last eight years, most piteously, and four years ago many of these Congressmen stood pledged to do all they could to re-establish that line, but up to the present session none of them have ever made an attempt to have the line re-established, and now that our Republic is being shaken to the very center, and has already begun to crumble and fall to pieces, even under these circumstances they fail to do what they have stood pledged to their constituents for years to do.

With such evidences before us as those of the corruption of the Republican party we have no foundation for hope concerning the future good of our country. We may as well begin to prepare for the dreadful consequences that will attend a general dissolution of this once happy confederacy of States.

We individually believe that human blood will be shed concerning this matter before ninety days, at the farthest, and we are prepared to learn by every telegram that the general government has been re-elected in the execution of the laws and that war—civil war—with all its horrors has begun. We would like to hope that such will never be the case, but we cannot. Things have gone too far already. Our national affairs are in the hands of corrupt politicians and they are determined to topple us into utter ruin.

If there could be an appeal taken to the people now or within a few weeks, and they would again decide as they did a few weeks since when they elected Lincoln, then we would feel more contented than we now do. We believe that thousands of honest patriots were deceived in the late campaign, as to the practical results or workings of the Republican party, and doubt not, that if they had an opportunity now, they would vote against the party whose triumph has brought on the present state of affairs—the party whose leaders and representatives in Congress, have shown themselves to be disunionists and corrupt lying traitors. With such men to rule over us and make our laws, we are ruined people, and until they are put down and honest noble-hearted patriots put in their places, we need not expect anything good to come to us as a people.

The Future of the Republican Party.

Whatever may be the result of our present national troubles, says the New Albany Ledger, it is quite evident that before the ensuing fourth of March the Republican party, so far as the objects for which it was organized are concerned, will have ceased to exist. If the Union is dissolved then there will be no further occasion for legislation such as the Republican party insisted upon in the Chicago platform; while if the Union is preserved, it must be by the complete abandonment, on the part of the Republicans, of the doctrines and principles enunciated by them previously.

ous to the election of Mr. Lincoln: for it is now quite evident that even the border slave States will not remain in a Union in which they are to be treated as inferiors and not equal—in which the legislation of Congress is to discriminate against them, their citizens, and their institutions. The defeat of the Whig party in 1852 ruined it; the defeat of the Americans closed the existence of that party; but never before has a party been crushed by the very fact of its triumph; and before it had tasted either the sweets or felt the responsibilities of power. Yet such is evidently destined to be the fate of the Republican party.

If, in consequence of the success of this party, the Union is dissolved, the men who have brought about this great national calamity will be held to a fearful responsibility by the people of the North, but few of whom really entertain any hostility to the people or institutions of the South, and who were told that a Republican triumph, instead of terminating, would perpetuate, the existence of the Union, and bring back the government to its "ancient landmarks." If, on the contrary, the Union should survive, it can only be done by the disbandment of the Republican party, the banishment from the national councils of men of the Summer and Lovejoy stripes; and the giving of such guarantees as will prevent, in all future time, the mischievous and criminal discussion of the question of slavery in the halls of Congress—a matter with which that body has rightfully nothing more to do than it has with Russia, Serbia, or Mexican peonage. Indeed, there is every reason to believe that a very large proportion of those who voted for Mr. Lincoln are sick and tired of the experiment they have made; and had they an opportunity of doing so, would gladly retrace their steps.

His Last Resort.—Old Ig-nasty-cus, of the Republican, is particularly fortunate in one respect, and that is, when all other arguments are knocked out from under him concerning political matters, and he is forced to see the inevitable and disastrous results of his principles and teachings, he has a very easy way of getting along with the matter by saying something about our playing billiards or something else concerning us privately, as though our private conduct was a matter of more importance to his readers than the dissolution of the Union.

Before the election, for expressing our fears of the result of the election of Lincoln, he called us with all others who expressed the same fears, "grannies in pantaloons," and now that disunion has come and our worst fears are already realized, the sagacious old pug nose announces in answer to some things we have said to him and about him, that we play billiards; and roll "nine pins." As we said to him last week about his fighting the doctrine of popular sovereignty, in his own party, so we say to him about the game of billiards, let him commence in his own party to denounce it, as most of the little playing we have done lately has been with prominent Republicans, and men who are ten times more respected than he is—men who are men and not misanthropes like the old crusty, unsocial, ungentlemanly churl of the Republican.

Has Succeeded.

On Thursday last South Carolina by her convention passed an ordinance of secession, declaring that state out of the Union. The Convention adopted resolutions to send a commissioner to each of the slave states, who was to present to those states the ordinance of secession and ask their co-operation in establishing a southern confederacy. It also resolved to appoint three commissioners who should present to the President the proceedings of the Convention. They were to be empowered to negotiate with the general government concerning the property belonging to the United States, within the boundaries of the seceding state, and their time for making negotiations with the general government was limited to the last of February 1861.

South Carolina has acted hastily and foolishly, but not more so than many of the Northern states have been doing for several years past. There is some excuse for the secession of the southern states, but there is none for the Northern states that have passed the unconstitutional and unfriendly laws that have brought our present troubles.

MORE ROBBERIES.—The Treasurer's office of Martin county, at Dover Hill, was robbed on Wednesday night by burglars. The safe was blown open and rifled of about \$2,600 in gold and silver. On the same night several stores in Dover Hill were entered and robbed of small sums of money. No clue has yet been had of the guilty ones.

THE TIMES.—We have never seen more sad faces on business men in the same length of time than we have seen within the last week. Men that were in easy circumstances a month ago are now harassed and vexed about their business matters. Thousands of men and women that were doing a good business before the election will be utterly ruined in the course of a few more weeks.

These are stubborn facts, and we may as well prepare to talk about what is in the future as easily as possible. Add to this financial panic the prospect of civil war that our brothers of the South and you have a glimmering of the future for this mighty nation. Nothing can now avert the dreadful calamity of civil war that awaits us, we believe, we have had nothing to do with bringing about the existing state of affairs, and yet, those who have been for the Union have to suffer from the madness of sectionalists and fanatics.

NORTHERN DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS.—The Northern Democrats in Congress are proving themselves to be true to their constituents, the Constitution and the whole country, by supporting all the measures that are for the Union and justice to the different sections of the country. Senator Douglas says that he is now prepared to act for the Union as though he had never made a speech given a vote. He is in common with the rest of the Northern Democratic Representatives is ready and willing to grant anything that is fair and honorable, to restore peace and quiet. How different is the action of the Republican members in Congress. They are still for the nigger and are willing to "let the Union slide."

If we now had a chance to vote again we would beat the Black Republican, disunion party 200 votes in Marshall county.

Some of the Republican papers are whining because the people who think more of the whole country than they do of the infernal nigger, have manifested in some localities a disposition to prevent such fanatics and disunionists as Beecher, Wendell Phillips, G. W. Curtis and others of their ilk, delivering their damnable Abolition harangues.

We do not wish any man harm, but if the influence of such men cannot be overcome or done away with in any other way, we wish they would have a fatal attack of Cholera or some other disease that would hurry them out of this country. The time for listening to such traitors is past, and had they been silenced ten years ago we would now have been in a peaceful, contented and most prosperous Union.

South Carolina Convention.

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 24. The convention met at noon Mr. Jamieson in the chair. Prayer was offered. The committee on relations with the slave holding States of North America reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1st. That this convention appoint commissioners to proceed to each slaveholding State that may assemble in convention, for the purpose of laying before them the ordinance of secession, and respectfully to invite their co-operation in forming a Southern Confederacy.

2d. That our commissioners be authorized to present the Federal Constitution as the basis for a provisional government for such States as shall have withdrawn from connection with the Government of North America.

3d. That such commissioners be authorized to invite said seceding States to meet in convention at such time and place as may be agreed upon, for the purpose of forming a permanent government by these States.

The president read a communication from Gov. Perry, of Florida, acknowledging an invitation to take a seat in the convention. He congratulates South Carolina on the step she has taken, and says Florida will certainly follow her lead in secession.

Mr. Perrine offered a resolution for a recess from to-morrow to the 16th proximo. Lest.

Mr. Magrath's resolutions, instructing the Governor to make forthwith all preparations which may be needed to assert by force the right and jurisdiction of South Carolina in its territory, were lost.

A discussion sprang up as to sending copies of the ordinance of secession, a statement of the grievances and address of the people of South Carolina to the other slaveholding States, to the governors of the other States in the Confederacy, the question being whether to send to the non-slaveholding as well as the slaveholding States.

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 26. The Convention reassembled at 11 o'clock this morning. A prayer was offered up, asking the protection of God over a Southern Confederacy. Mr. Spain offered a resolution that the Governor be requested to communicate to the Convention in secret session, any information he possesses in reference to the condition of Forts Moultrie and Sumpter and Castle Pinckney; the number of guns to each, the number of workmen and kind of labor employed, the number of soldiers in each, and what addition has been made, and if, since the 20th inst., also whether any assurances have been given that the Forts will not be reinforced, and if so, to what extent. Also what police regulations have been made in any, in reference to the defenses of the harbor of Charleston, the coast and the State. Laid on the table for consideration for secret session.

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NEW STORE.

At Knox, Starke County Indiana.

SHORT & BENDER.

HAVING recently established themselves in the Mercantile business, at the above named place, respectfully solicit public patronage, and promise to receive the same by fair dealing, and prompt attention to business.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HANDEWARE, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c., &c.

With other varieties of Goods, selected expressly to suit this market.

Cash paid for suitable Country produce, or Goods exchanged for the same.

FUR WANTED

Call at the

HONEST CORNER

and we will sell you Goods at prices which will save you the time and expense of going to Plymouth or any other place.

J. E. SHORT & R. S. BENDER.

dec27nd48 4m.

BILLIARD

EATING SALOON.

The proprietor of the

ELDORADO SALOON

Has recently fitted up and added extensively to his establishment—has purchased new tables—built an addition to his hall, and in short, he flatters himself that it is second to none in this part of the State.

REFRESHMENTS

Of all kinds, suitable to the season, gotten up on short notice and in the best style, and at almost all hours.

JOHN S. ALLENMAN.

Plymouth, Dec. 27nd48

NEW FALL GOODS!

AT THE

High Wages for Labor

Don't work hard and then buy things at high prices, when you can get twice as much for your money. I am a man in Plymouth.

Oak Bark

For tanning. I want all the

HIDES

there is in the country to be had. When you have got them to sell, bring them to the store

A. C. STALEY

at Plymouth and I will give you a better price and

More Goods

Than any other man can or dare do for the same amount of BARK, HIDES, or any other kind of

PRODUCE

Come and see me.

"Hearing is believing, and seeing is knowing." That's a Turkish proverb, and if you come to "see" me and "hear" my prices for goods, you will believe and "know" that I can do better by you than any man in Plymouth.

I have on hand a good stock of

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES AND NOTIONS, STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

Of all kinds suited to the market. I am a plain looking, honest talking and fair dealing man, mean just what I say—don't say I agree—don't say I don't agree—just what I mean. I will let me. T. A. S. S. STALEY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

At the new Arrangements.

New store, new arrangements, new goods and new prices.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION

Of the Citizens of

Marshall and Adjoining Counties

to the change I have made in my business, having now opened a

More Extensive

And varied Stock than ever before. I have added to my Stock of

Groceries,

Provisions,

Crockery, &c.,

—A—

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

I can and will offer to buyers,

Bargains in Goods.

I am

SELLING GROCERIES CHEAPER

THAN EVER.

I will sell Coffee at Cost 6 c. lb. for \$1.

Tea 50 cents lb. best Syrup in Town for 75 cents per Gal.

best Sugar in Town at 9 cents per lb.

Tobacco from 10 cents to 30 per lb., other things in proportion, too numerous to mention, the Crockery or Dish trade, I can suit you in Dry Goods I will suit you if you will give me a call and a chance to do so.

SELLING FOR READY PAY

Exclusively, bring on your

Butter,

Eggs,

Dressed,

Poultry,

Beef,

Hides,

Rags, &c., &c.

Number 2, Corbin Block.

T. J. PATTERSON

Plymouth, Dec-13-1860—46-1f.

BOSTON BEE-HIVE!!

The Boston Bee-Hive, Dry Goods and Grocery establishment

Number Four Corbin Block,

is now in full blast, where

GOODS OF EVERY STYLE AND VA-

RIETY

are being sold at

GREATER BARGAINS

for the purchaser than

EVER BEFORE KNOWN TO THE PEOPLE

OF PLYMOUTH AND VICINITY.

DRESS GOODS!!

of all kinds, a very large assortment.

MUSLINS, SHEETINGS, BOOTS AND

SHOES, READY-MADE CROTH-

ING, GROCERIES, QUEENS-

WARE, &c., &c.

WE WANT

200,000

Feet of clear poplar Lumber.

TEN THOUSAND BUSHEL'S CORN

Also

200,000 Pounds of Pork,

And in fact, all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

For which the highest market price will be paid in

GOODS OR CASH

So, farmers, if you want to do yourselves and families justice,

CALL AT THE BOSTON BEE HIVE AND

GIVE US A TRIAL.

In addition to our already large stock of goods we are in receipt of

WEEKLY SUPPLIES DIRECT FROM BOSTON.

So that we cannot fail to please the buyer. G. W. GREGG

A. H. MERTON

INFORMATION WANTED.

Strayed from the subscriber, in either June or July last, a dark brown Cow, four years old, a few long hairs in the head—think a little tip on the tail, low back and cooked horns. Raised by John C. Akin, 6 miles west of Plymouth.

Any person having information of said cow at the Democrat office or at my house will be suitably rewarded.

By order of the Society.

Mark Cummings, Secretary.

Plymouth, Dec 27, 1860

ONE PRICE ONLY!

CHARLES PALMER,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

Groceries

CROCKERY-WARE,

Clothing, and Yankee Notions

Lopote Street, Plymouth.

All those indebted are requested to call and settle.

DUFF AND MCCOY,

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Columbus, Ohio.

THE THOROUGH MANNER IN

Which Students of this Institution are drilled in all the routine of business, has gained for it the proud distinction of

The Business Men's College!

The course of Study is full and thoroughly practical. All the latest and most important facts are introduced, and the Faculty will guarantee any one, after they have completed the course, to be fully qualified to keep the book of any Business House.

Daily Lectures delivered on Book-keeping, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations, Commercial Law, Political Economy, Election, &c.

TERMS:

For a full and unlimited Course, \$40

Students can enter at any time and review at pleasure.

The usual time to complete the course is from 8 to 10 weeks.

Good board can be had at \$5.50 per week. Cost of Books, Diploma, &c., \$2.

For full particulars, address

MCCOY & CO.,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

nov-29-2441f.

STATE OF INDIANA, MARSHALL COUNTY.

Marshall Circuit Court, February Term, 1861.

Pamela Whitmore, her husband,

vs.

John W. Godfrey.

Whereas, the Plaintiff in the above entitled cause, by Revue & Capron, their attorneys, have filed in my office, their complaint in said cause; and it appearing by the affidavit of said interested person, on file in said cause, that the said John W. Godfrey is a non-resident of the State of Indiana, therefore the said defendant, John W. Godfrey, is hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said suit, that the same will be heard at the next term of said Marshall Circuit Court, to be begun and held at the Court House in Plymouth, in said Marshall county and State of Indiana, on the second Monday, the 11th day of February 1861, and unless he appear, and plead, answer or demur thereto, the same will be determined in his absence.

H. R. PERSHING, Clerk.

Nov 14nd48

STATE OF INDIANA, STARKE COSS.

In the Starke Circuit Court March Term 1861.

Martha Jones & John T. Jones

vs.

Sam'l T. Smith

Noy M. Smith.

Notice is hereby given that the plaintiff in the above entitled cause by S. A. McCracken, their attorney, have filed in the Clerk's office of said Court their complaint for foreclosure, also the affidavit of Andrew W. Partor, from which it appears that the said defendants are non-residents of the State of Indiana; they are therefore hereby notified of the filing and pendency of the said complaint, and unless the said defendants be and appear before the Starke Circuit Court on the first day of the term, to be held at the Court House in the town of Knox on the 21st Monday in March 1861, and plead answer or demur thereto the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

In Witness whereof I hereto subscribe my name and affix the Seal of said Court at Knox the 16th day of November 1860.

JOHN S. BENDER, C. C. C.

S. A. McCracken atty. for plaintiff

nov2448

STATE OF INDIANA MARSHALL CO.

In the Marshall Circuit Court. February Term 1861.

Amelia Bigley

vs.

Alfred Bigley.

Be it known that on the 27th day of November 1860, that the above named plaintiff by Revue & Capron her attorneys filed in the office of the Clerk